

# AURORA

KNOWLEDGE . . . LIBERTY . . . UTILITY . . . REPRESENTATION . . . RESPONSIBILITY.

VOL. I.

PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1834.

NO. 24.

PENNSYLVANIA, SS.

In the name and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, by GEORGE WOLF, Governor of the said Commonwealth.

## A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, I have received authentic information, that WILLIAM PERRY, late of the City of Philadelphia, was on the afternoon of Friday, the 3d of October instant, wantonly, maliciously, and inhumanly stabbed with a knife or other sharp instrument, by some unknown person, of which stabbing, the said William Perry died, after languishing until about two o'clock of the following morning. And

Whereas, All efforts to discover and bring to justice the perpetrator of said murder, have hitherto proved ineffectual. And

Whereas, The reputation of the Government, the peace and security of its citizens, and the obligations of justice and humanity, require that the perpetrator of an offence so heinous, should be brought to speedy and condign punishment. I have therefore thought it proper and expedient, [in addition to the reward already offered by the Mayor of the City of Philadelphia, for the same object,] to issue this my Proclamation, hereby offering

## A REWARD OF \$600,

to any person or persons who shall discover, apprehend and secure within any jail of this Commonwealth, the perpetrator of perpetrators of the said murder, to be paid upon his or their trial and conviction of the offence aforesaid; and all judges, justices, sheriffs, coroners, constables and other officers, within this Commonwealth, are hereby required and enjoined to be attentive and vigilant in inquiring after, and bringing to justice the person or persons guilty of the crime aforesaid.

Given under my hand and the great seal of the State, at Harrisburg, this eleventh day of October, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, and of the Commonwealth the fifty-ninth.

By the Governor—

JAMES TRIMBLE, Deputy Secretary.

LOCUST WARD DEMOCRATIC ASSOCIATION.

## \$300 REWARD!

FOR THE MURDERER OF WILLIAM PERRY!!!

At a meeting of the Democratic Association of Locust Ward, held at the house of James H. Hutchinson, on Monday evening, the 13th October, 1834, the following resolutions were, on motion made and seconded, unanimously adopted!

Resolved, That the Democratic Association of Locust Ward, does hereby offer a reward of

## THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS,

for the discovery and conviction of the murderer of WILLIAM PERRY.

Resolved, That the Democratic papers throughout the Union be requested to publish the above resolution.

BARNET QUIN, President.

JOHN RUTHERFORD, Sen. V. Pres't.

H. R. Kneass, *etc.* Secretaries.  
J. Rutherford, Jr. *etc.*

## MEMORANDUMS.

PHILADELPHIA,

ELIZABETH ST.—NEAR SOUTH SIXTH.

This paper is published in the quarto form—

Because it is more commodious for perusal than the folio:  
Because it is better adapted for preservation, and reference; and  
Because it can be more easily enlarged without affecting its convenience, by the mere lengthening of the columns, or by the addition of a quarter or half sheet, or more, if eligible.

The publication in detached numbers, is incident to the progress of the subscription; which, though it proceeds slow, goes on certain.

NUMBERS will continue to be issued, at convenient times, till the subscription shall be adequate to the expenditure, when the paper will issue daily, without any farther notice; and the detached numbers will be considered each as a day, in the year's charge.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION—Eight Dollars per annum; \$5, to be paid in advance. The paper to be issued daily, when the subscription covers the expense.

ADVERTISING on moderate terms, by the line, square, or column;—by the day, week, month, quarter, or year.

## PROPOSALS FOR PUBLISHING A SPLENDID MAP OF THE

### STATE OF MISSISSIPPI;

To be laid off in mile squares, or sections, on the plan adopted by the General Government in surveying the public lands.

By JOHN LA TOURRETTE, *Southern Map-maker.*

An accurate map of the State of Mississippi, including the Territory lately acquired from the Choctaw and Chickasaw Indians, and so much of that part of the State of Louisiana which is on the east side of the Mississippi river as to include New Orleans; from thence eastwardly to Mobile Point, or the southern extremity of the State of Alabama; and from thence Northwardly to the Tennessee state line. This will embrace the two cities, New Orleans and Mobile, and show the connexion between them; also that portion of the Choctaw and Chickasaw lands lying within the State of Alabama, so as to include the whole of the lands acquired by the late treaties with the abovementioned tribes of Indians—thereby exhibiting a Map of the entire State, together with a portion of the adjoining States. The size of the Map is to be 4 by 5 or 5 1/2 feet, to contain 20 square feet or upwards.

For the purpose of making this map correct, the publisher takes exact copies of all the township maps (made by the United States Surveyors, from which the lands are sold) at the different Land Offices.

The map is to be lined with canvas, mounted on rollers, and finished in handsome style. It is to be projected on a scale of six miles to an inch, with the Range, Township, and Section lines on it; calculated to exhibit each section and fractional section of land, so that a person can point to the tract on which he lives. The Counties are all to be put in their proper forms. The Land office Districts are to be shown on the Map. Each Town and Post office on its right quarter section, with the name annexed. The water courses to be laid down correctly, and the miles, by water, marked on all that are navigable, so that each person can see how far he is from market. The principal roads are to be marked through the sections with as much accuracy as practicable, with the distance, in miles, between the towns or places of note; many of the roads will be measured by the publisher, who has constructed and made a machine for the express purpose of ascertaining the distance that he travels, so as to mark it correctly on the Map. The Margins of the Map are to contain suitable statistical tables.

Sep. 26—3w

## From the Gloucester Democrat. PAPER CIRCULATION.

There is a class of shrewd men who profess to prefer shadows to substances—rags to gold. These men like gold in fact themselves, and have spent their lives in its accumulation; but they sneer at gold in public, which is real wealth, and are loud in praise of paper promises which may be true or may be false, and which at best only represent wealth, and often represent nothing. By their professions of respect for paper, it is fobbed off on simpler men, while the gold goes into the pockets of the hypocrites who know its worth, while they decry its circulation. Thus it is, that the mother Bank—Mother of corruption!—locks in its vaults half a million of the solid Democratic currency, anxiously withholding the Jackson coin from the *HUGE PAWS* of American Farmers, while its organs at the same time undervalue the treasure which grasps so greedily, and hords with such inflexible determination, as a depreciated and inferior medium. Vain attempts of impotent malice! Hollow artifice of unprincipled avarice overreaching itself! Ye uncaged Eagles of my country, speed your rapid flight over the whole broad continent, wherever freemen dwell. Carry with you terror to the hearts of sponging paper mongers and their mercenary hosts. Gladden and light up the countenance of honest laborers, no longer to be despoiled of its due reward. Your cheerful yellow hue, pleasant as the radiance of the rising sun, will everywhere be greeted with a cordial welcome. Ye are hateful and fearful only to those to whose malignant spirits the prosperity of a whole great people is gall and wormwood.

There is a striking analogy between the spurious promises to my, issued by counterfeiting felons who impose upon the credulous, under the name of Biddle and his subordinates, and the promises circulated by Bank Editors to delude the simple. The triune coalition lead on their soldiers in the unholy war against all that is just and good, by holding out to them the hope of plunder—a hope that can never be realized. They promise spoils, and their hungry followers believe; though every promise from that quarter has hitherto been punctually violated. When did they promise success in any contest in which they have not

failed? What vote south and west of the Potomac did they not promise in 1828, to sustain a sinking faction, and what vote in the whole of that vast region, did that faction receive?

The Bank issues perishable and destructible paper. Its counterfeitors issue false promises to pay. So much is false, and so like it is the true, that no man can tell which he should receive with confidence. The Mint issues coined wealth—substantial, real in itself, imperishable, and not to be counterfeited. It may be received with confidence, for it is all true and genuine.

So it is with the presses of the two parties. The Bank press issues mostly falsehood, and when it tells the truth, as by accident or negligence it sometimes will, the truth comes so in the semblance of falsehood, that honest men must doubt whether it indeed be true. They flood the land with lies, innumerable as the locusts of Egypt, and pestilential as its frogs and flies and vermin. What are these papers, but a series of forgeries—of assertions known to be untrue by those who make them—of predictions regularly falsified by the event? What is their existence but one continued falsehood? In falsification and deceit "they live and breathe and have their being," and the utterance of the plain, unvarnished truth would strangle them. The administration press issues plain facts for the people, substantial and indestructible, like gold, for truth is not subject to decay.—They bear on their face the imprint of their genuine character and value. Those who sneer and decry them loudest, doubt their reality as little as those who receive them with open arms into honest hearts. The stamp of truth makes them pass current with friends and foes. The weight recommends them to universal acceptance.

Those who circulate Bank prints to gull the People, look into our prints themselves for information. If they wish to know the prospect of elections, or the true state of any other question, they call for a Democratic paper—Because we have never deceived them—because the opposition press has always deceived them.

Truth must command confidence. Falsehood must forfeit it. This is the whole secret of our rapid advance, and of the despair of our enemies.

From the *Globe.*

## THE SPURIOUS BANK CHECKS.

In several meetings of the Democracy of Pennsylvania, the Bank Checks, authorized by Mr. Biddle, under the opinion of Webster, Binney, &c. to be issued by the Branches as a currency, have been pointedly condemned. It will be remembered that Congress refused the application of the Board of the principal Bank, to authorize the Presidents and Cashiers of the Branches to issue notes as a currency, under their signatures. It was the design of the charter, (and Congress insisted upon it in refusing the application alluded to,) that the United States notes, forming the circulating medium throughout the Union, should all have the *same signature*, that the People might become acquainted with it, and be able to detect counterfeits. In defiance of this settled policy of Congress, and the intention of the charter, Mr. Biddle has authorized every President and Cashier, of all the Branches, to issue, in their own name, and with their signatures, notes, in the spurious character of checks or drafts. Hence, the innumerable counterfeits which have deluged the country. Concerning this abuse, a Philadelphia meeting resolves as follows:

Therefore, Resolved, That the present, or any Bank of the United States, is unconstitutional, inexpedient, and dangerous to the liberties of the People.

Resolved, That gold and silver coin is the only constitutional currency of the United States.

Resolved, That the illegal branch drafts issued by the Bank of the United States, and which are "made to resemble, as near as possible, ordinary bank notes," in order to deceive the People, should not be received by the Treasury of the United States, nor should they be allowed to remain a large part of the circulating medium of this unconstitutional institution.



PUBLISHED BY WILLIAM DUANE,

PHILADELPHIA, OCT. 25, 1834.

A New York paper insinuates that there is a negotiation pending between the United States government, and that of Mexico, for the purchase of Texas. Such a negotiation, in the actual state of Mexico, is not to be presumed. There was some time since a negotiation, and a projected establishment of boundaries, a measure indispensable under the circumstances in which M. *Hyde de Neufville* deluded the American *negociator*; but we hear no more of it, owing to the perturbed state of that republic.

The whole of Texas, and as far as the Collerado at least, if not the Rio del Norde, were comprehended in Florida by the treaty of purchase, which was negotiated under that impression—and it is under that interpretation that we occupy the Rocky Mountains, and the coast on the Pacific. But we lost Texas by the blunder of a *diplomatist*, who was absolutely cheated by the address of the foreign *negociator* to whom the Spanish Minister had committed it.

## WHAT IS A NAME?

One of our contemporaries says "names are things"—to which we demur. Names are but the signs of things—"a rose by any other name would smell as sweet," and be a thing independent of the name. What is a *Bank note* but a name; yet *cunning* has named it *money*, without any logical analogy, since *money* means exactly *measure*, and is not merely a *measure*, but also an *equivalent*.

There are mistakes without end on the *signification of words*, which confound all understanding, and send people wandering, as in a labyrinth, without a clue; and it is a fact that our most applauded *ictionaries* abound with *false finger posts*.

Blunders in acts and deeds are not confined to newspapers. The celebrated *Oxenstiern* said to his son, "you know not by what fools the world is governed," but he spoke of *diplomatists*, and those called *statesmen, par excellence*.

The blunders and follies of *diplomatic agents* does not appear to have attracted the notice of the *curious*, who seek new subjects to make books. Our American history would furnish some amusing chapters, if not a volume.

Among other matters, the loss of Texas would be not the least curious. In the negotiation for Florida, the foreign *diplomatist* sought to obtain certain rights on the Mississippi river, and our complacent *negociator* was nothing loth. In fact the treaty was presented to the President, embracing the concession. The President of the day whose early renown was founded on the *Mississippi*, refused to sign it; and all negotiation ceased for a whole year.

Upon occasions which may be detailed hereafter, negotiations were renewed, after many complaints by the Spanish minister here.

The Spanish Minister pretended to be sick, in order to substitute the celebrated M. *Hyde de Neufville* then French minister at Washington; who, knowing his man, worked him as children work card babies. He referred to the *treaty which the President had rejected*, as if it was a valid and ratified compact; and complained, as if it was a *right ravished from Spain*, that the navigation of the Mississippi was refused, after her minister had signed a treaty conceding it; though the treaty was never ratified,—affecting not to know that a compact must be of more than *one party*!

Our wise *Plenipo*, whose complacent disposition to surrender the Mississippi was also manifested at *Ghent*, afterwards was easily persuaded that Spain was injured. The French Minister, (*locum tenens*), pressed the matter, and our complacent diplomatist gave up the ample territory of *Texas* to compensate his own blunder.

## COMMON SENSE.

How rarely since the days of Thomas Paine, has common sense been duly acted upon. Novels exhibiting falsified history, or licentious ethics, make an innovative warfare upon social manners, superseding knowledge, truth, and facts. Every thing is exaggerated or underrated—we have caricatures when we should have portraits; and impostures when we should have knowledge; every thing is mystified:—*law, physic, and divinity* find rivals in *politics*; where the Professors agree only on one point, while they hate or despise each other—to connive or combine in cheating mankind. The vice has even found its way into legislation! Our government is said to be *Representative* and *responsible*, but we see those who have been elected to *represent* actually *misrepresent* their electors.

We say Elections shall be free and uncontrolled by any armed force, yet we see men in public authority arm and equip a force, nay fire upon the people. Look into the formula of the law proceedings, where *fictions of law* are in established use; and the vacillating opinions of men brought up in maintaining *wrong* indifferently with *right*—*for a fee*—are the *pervading angels* in the temple of justice! Yet men prize of common sense.

Some occasional efforts have been made by such men as Dr. Rush, to divest medicine of its mysticism—but the *abracadabra* still defies common sense! Yet it must be confessed, that of all the professions, the medical is that which merits most respect, and maintains the most liberal character.

Exactly the reverse is that craft which professes to be *above and better* than all others, those who pretend to be the interpreters of the *divinity*, and who give to the infatuated world the *acts* and the *example*, and the *practice* of the destroying *Ahrimanes*—pretending to teach the gospel of *peace and charity to all men*! Teachers who make misery where they affect to promote happiness; who make their trade in mysteries above all human comprehension, and every different teacher giving a different interpretation, when common sense says that religion, without practical good, is a cheat.

Thus we have the *constructive* mystery of the politician legislator; the nostrums of the pseudo medical tribe, and the mysteries of the *Druids* and *Dervishes* of our day: all making war upon human gullibility, and denouncing common sense.

But *mystery* and *imposture* are not confined to the three professions which so much abuse mankind. The *merchant* and the *manufacturer* have their mysteries, which though they do not act upon the *intellect* or seek to destroy the end for which God has given mind, and reason, and judgment to man. They severally cheat in their several circles. The merchant rises or depresses the market, according as he wants to buy or sell. The manufacturer strives to reduce the man by whose labor he lives, to the lowest measure of subsistence.

All these conspire with the great diseases of *modern times*. The *paper system*—*funding, banking, and stock-jobbing*.

If a man were to be told that he should give his horse, his house, or his ship, to Biddle & Co. and *pay them for using either*; we would exclaim "that is contrary to common sense."

Yet we are doing it every day, only under a different disguise of form.

What is a *Bank note* of the United States Bank? What does it cost?

Who pays for it?

Whose labor sustains it?

Let *common sense* answer these questions directly, and it will be at once seen that *religious* mystery and *law jargon* are not the only impostures in society.

A *Bank of the United States* note is a piece of paper, manufactured out of *Russia sheeting* and usually the best *Barcelona silk handkerchiefs*; these articles being of the best quality for fabricating a tough and durable paper, may cost *double* the price of fine paper of similar quality; and by the size of the note and the paper, any one can calculate how many notes may be cut out of a sheet, so of a ream, and so of a million.

Upon this paper is printed with great pains and ingenuity, pictures and devices, with a *promise to pay* a numerical amount of gold money; signed by an officer called a President of the Bank, and a Secretary, with certain signs, numbers, and dates, by which to identify and verify them against forgery.

It has been calculated that each note, combining all the expense, and ingenuity, and labor, employed on it, may cost about 3 cents and 7 mills, on an average; but probably it may cost two cents more; say 5 cents to supersede *cavil*. Now as all the notes are of the same size and cost alike, we have data sufficient for *common sense* to think and judge upon.

Here *common sense* answers to what is a *bank note*—it is a picture on a piece of paper, which cost about 5 cents; and here is the *common sense* answer as to what it cost also.

The third question is involved in the *mystery of the craft*; and never did the cunning of conjurors by trade work with more success in cheating the eyes, and ears, and understanding, of a gaping auditory, than the tribe of bankers and stockjobbers cheat a great community, of reputed acuteness, such as the American People.

With a little cool patience, this fraud is susceptible of as direct demonstration as the proposition that two blue beans and three red beans make five, though that puzzles *ungrown children*; but the *Bank's blue beans cheat full grown children*.

To ascertain who pays for the *United States Bank notes*, we must go to the root of the business, as little in detail as possible, but enough to obviate doubt or ambiguity.

When the former and the present Bank were instituted the law which violated the Constitution in creating it, fixed what was called its *capital*, at a special number of millions, to be divided into shares of say \$100, under certain restrictions as would secure the direction to a suitable number of the subscribers. Now this word *capital*, as here used, was a *fiction*. The pretended meaning was that a *sum of money of gold and silver* should be paid in by the subscribers by instalments, until the whole sum named should be deposited on the counter, or in the coffers of the Bank. But what was so declared was never done.

The first Bank had not a million in cash, when it made loans of several millions.

The present Bank had not much more when it lent several millions.

Lent what?—asks *common sense*. Why *common sense* says it lent those *picture promises* which costs five cents a piece, and promised to pay 5,000 or 50,000 hard silver or gold dollars on demand!

It would confound *common sense* to comprehend such a paradox, as that a piece of paper which costs only five cents, and was worth nothing for any other earthly use, should be received as a pledge for 5000 or 50,000 dollars, could we not unravel the process.

It must be clear, that when the Bank issued paper for a million or two of dollars, when it really did not possess one-fourth or one-half of the sum named in money of gold and silver, that this *promise* is what they were not

able to fulfil, it was a *half truth*, which Thomas Paine says is a *whole lie*.

But contemporaneous with the issues of these promises more than their capital, they *lent immense quantities of these promises among their friends*. The public faith having been procured, by public frauds, to sanction this *monopoly of imposition*, having violated the sacred sovereignty of the *coinage*, by making those promises receivable in the payments for the public revenue, and the transaction of all public payments, the *Legislature* became a participant in this public fraud, and many Members of Congress of that day, as we see Members now doing, made fortunes by the first Bank, who were needy before.

The public thus imposed upon by the treachery or corruption of their public agents, gave to paper promises what is called a *credit*, that is a *belief*, that they were worth what they promised—"the evidence of things unseen."

Thus vast quantities of paper were issued promising to pay, when the falsehood of the procedure was as notorious to men of common sense as that there was sunshine in midsummer.

The process is simple, that paper promises were given in lieu of money; and as the skill employed in directing the issues, was also directed to produce repayment of the loans, with about seven per cent. interest for the use of the *paper promises*, in a period which would make six issues, and returns in a year; a small sum in gold or silver was found adequate to make payments for the casual demands of cash made by strangers or incidental traders.

So much of this paper was placed in trade, and the skill of the Banker contriving to render accommodation in time, according to the devotion or the character of their customer's enterprise, a great portion of society, in cities, were put in *harness*, or, to adopt a phrase, in *paper collars*. The machinery worked upon society to that boundless extent of which the history of the last ten years displays so abundantly.

Now as there is no *production* without human genius or labor,—as all the goods of life are the fruits of labor,—it must be plain to common sense, that all the goods of life can have no other origin than human labor and skill. The banker, for example, makes nothing but pieces of paper worth five cents, and he passes through his hand by means of these paper pictures, the product of the labors of society, and levies a tax upon industry equal to seven per cent. for the deception!

But what is this 7 per cent. *paid upon*?—nominally it is upon a sum of money of gold which that paper promises to pay on demand.

We have seen the Bank has lately absolutely refused to pay its own promises in gold!

The 7 per cent. is charged as if the *paper* was *money*. Taking the instance of a single \$1000 note lent and renewed for a year, the interest would be \$70 for the use of a piece of paper, which costs 5 cents, for a year!

The plainest acquaintance with arithmetic can calculate the profits at this rate upon 35 or \$40,000,000,—or supposing that the Bank should hold five or ten millions in gold or silver, deduct that sum from the gross issues of paper, say \$20,000,000, and the interest accruing will be the whole sum after deducting the cost of the picture promises.

The labor and industry, the toil and the sweat, the anxiety and the care, and the skill, of social man is thus transferred to the hands of men who never produce any thing, by means of a fraud in which the government has been a conspiring perpetrator; and men sitting in their easy chairs, *laugh at the credulity of a people* to whom they are no more under, or charitable to, than the banditti of the Alps to their plundered traveller!

The question is answered. The labor, and the skill, and the enterprise, of the productive classes pay for the Bank

paper—pay for costly buildings—pay princely salaries—and *levies a tax* upon industry equal to the whole cost and income of its affairs! It is the labor of those classes which the United States Bank has persecuted, and whose rights and liberties that institution has trampled upon—it is their labor that *pays for all*.

Their labor is the basis of those *fortunes*, those *speculations*, to which this nation and its government has been attempted to be sacrificed, but against which the indignant sense of this abused nation is now daily rising.

There is one *point* which merits the regard of every man of common sense, in relation to the *grand imposition*.

It is one of the received axioms of the political economists, and it is one of the few truths upon which they accord with common sense; they say that the *scarcity* of the precious metals, as well as their *superabundance*, affects prices. Thus if gold be very much more abundant than ordinary transactions can profitably employ, then more gold will be given for commodities than if there be but barely enough;—so if there be less than sufficient, prices will be less—that is, less of gold or silver will be given in purchase, because scarcity induces people to be frugal in expending what is so necessary. Upon this theory *certain* iniquitous economists have pretended to discountenance a gold coinage, alleging that a too great abundance of money would affect prices!

Now it is not proposed here to examine this theory—but to cite it as a demonstration of the pernicious character of the paper system. For, if it be true that an excess of the precious metals—(and so it is falsely said of the effects of the American mines)—can produce a variation of prices and a depreciation of the precious metals—what must be the effect of an *excessive issue of paper promises*, which have no intrinsic value?

With this question we close this article; it is a consideration which the *Bank* knows, but strives to conceal.—Will the people be humbugged?

The *Washington Telegraph*, for a time was the admirer and eulogist of the present administration of the general government, but *fell off* upon the explosion of Mr. Calhoun's projects; it has since been as ardent and vehement in its devotion to that gentleman as it was before to General Jackson, and displays its enmity, occasionally, with no little asperity, against Mr. Clay.

There can be no mistake in determining the precise value of such opposition, or such support, as the *Telegraph* affords, or is capable of affording; it is something like a *dissertation upon nothing*, which requires neither imagination, fancy, or fact; and which is most perfect, when it amounts to nothing.

In a late number of the *Telegraph*, the following ebullition of momentary spleen or vanity escaped the Editor, which has the rare merit of requiring no explanation:—

"But we are told that the National Republican Party is merged in the *Whig Party*.

"A change of Name without a change of Principles, argues a knowledge that their principles are unpopular, and a belief that the people will adopt unpopular principles and unpopular leaders, if they will but change their name.

"An argument which has deluded the old Federal Party in all its phases:—

"And will continue to delude them, until the old leaders die off, or the young ones learn common sense."

#### FOR THE AURORA.

Mr. EDITOR,

What extravagance of passion can be greater than that by which men delude themselves, who make court to the Public, and seek their countenance, upon the *merit of falsehood, imposition, fraud, violence, menaces, and murder*!

Yet such is the kind of *argumentation* by which the *Federalists* recommend themselves as the rulers of the destinies of America!

I am surprised, Sir, you do not dwell upon this inversion of all

moral sense with more severity. You may suppose that as the *aspects* are not on the exterior exactly like those in which you suffered so much, that there is not the same necessity. I must be permitted to entertain the contrary opinion. The conflict of 1797-1800, Sir, was more sectional;—the Eastern men had profited most by the *Funding System*, and the then new *Bank*;—and there were not so many in the South who had participated in the plunder of the Revolutionary Soldiers;—besides, then it was a matter of policy in the New-England States, to maintain an ascendancy, and to retard the progress of settlement South and West, under a persuasion that power would depart from them with Southern and Western prosperity.

The struggle of 1800 had these powerful incentives. They exist now only in history. The *paper power* created at the dawn of our Government, has superseded all the *projects and expedients* of more recent times. The *Canadian Union*, and the separation contemplated at Hartford, are now but the *baseless fabric of a vision*.

But we find the present *Bank* like a *cancer*, with a huge limb clutching the new world which has grown up in the West,—and converting once proud Kentucky into a *Bank of England brough*,—and violence and murder marching with force and arms in its van, in the midst of a city celebrated all over the earth for its peaceful and moral habits.

#### THE SOOTHSAYER.

Princeton, Oct. 20, 1834.

From the *Globe*.

#### WILL THEY RESIGN?

This question is constantly asked in relation to Messrs Southard and Frelinghuysen. We answer, NO! They will cling to their offices, and misrepresent the State of New Jersey as long as they can. To misrepresent the People, repudiate their instructions, and contemn their will, is one of the leading principles of the *Bank Party*. With Mr. Leigh, they do not concede that the People have sagacity and intelligence enough to take care of themselves but have *Kings, Lords, or Senators*, to think for them. With Mr. Webster's editor in Boston, they think the "huge paws" of the farmers and working people have no business in meddling with Government, which should be left altogether to rich men and lawyers.

Why did Daniel Webster lately go from Boston to Concord to attend a dinner given to Senator Bell? Was it not to honor him for misrepresenting the State of New Hampshire for five years? Has not that State been opposed to his political course ever since March, 1829? Have not the Legislature often instructed him, and has he not uniformly disobeyed the instruction, and treated his constituents with contempt? For this he is honored by the *Bank Party*, and Mr. Webster makes a journey and a speech to testify his approbation of this long-continued resistance to the popular will!

Has not Sprague been condemned by the People of his State on his appeal from the Legislature, in a manner the most direct and decisive? He became a candidate for Governor that he might bring the point in issue between him and the Legislature to a test in his own person, and the People have condemned him by a majority of thousands. Does he resign? Not at all. He will be the more highly honored by Webster, Clay, and Calhoun, in proportion as his contempt of the People is signal and marked!

Messrs. Poindexter, and Moore, and Black, are in equal contempt of the will of their States; but which of them thinks of resigning? Not one! The firmness and clamor of the People only make them the more obstinate.

Let no one suppose, therefore, that Messrs. Southard and Frelinghuysen will resign. They and their associates in the Senate acknowledge no fealty to the People. They are engaged in "a revolution," not to recover or protect the rights of the People, but to give a great and rich corporation, through its allies in the Senate, absolute dominion over the Republic. It is "a revolution" to establish A NOBILITY, not of TITLES, but of RICHES AND POWER.

No; Messrs. Southard and Frelinghuysen will not resign. It would be an abandonment of the "revolution." That they are not yet ready to abandon. They will abuse the President through another session of Congress, seek to divide the Democratic Party, and carry a portion of it for a *Bank*, which would be but THE *Bank* in disguise. But they will now find the Democracy united against any *Bank*. The public suffering, the fraud, bribery, violence, and bloodshed, which the *Bank* has produced within the last year, have satisfied them of the inexpediency of ever again organizing and concentrating the money power of the nation.

Messrs. Southard and Frelinghuysen will not resign, but will still have the shamelessness to sit in the Senate "calm as a summer's morning."

The following Banks have been selected by the Secretary of the Treasury, as depositories of the Public money:

BANK OF AUGUSTA, at Augusta, Georgia.

The MERCHANTS' AND MANUFACTURERS' BANK, at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.—*Globe.*

*From the Onondago Standard.*

EXTENSION OF THE RIGHT OF SUFFRAGE.—MR. VAN BUREN.

We have been somewhat surprised to find an attack, in the Ohio Atlas, published at Elyria, (if after the ancient Illyria, why not use the correct orthography?) on Mr. Van Buren, in which it is insinuated that he was so aristocratic in his feelings, that he opposed the extension of the right of suffrage, in the Convention of 1821. We say *surprised*, because during seven years' active participation in the politics of this State, we have never heard at home, where Mr. Van Buren's whole political course was well known, and where some of the most bitter, we may add, malignant, of his opponents are to be found, such an accusation lapsed against his character. Had there been, in truth, any ground for a charge which would have affected his popularity with the people of his native State, we are sure that it would not have been permitted to slumber until discovered by an enemy in another State, a stranger to our politics, and ignorant of the peculiar circumstances and prevailing sentiment of the period at which the alleged offence was committed. The envy and hatred which have so long followed Mr. Van Buren's steps; eager to mark an error and proclaim a fault—which failing to note these, have indulged in unceasing obloquy—would not be indebted to a foreign remembrancer for any available subject of abuse and misrepresentation.

We have had the curiosity to glance at the Debates of the Convention, to see how far the Ohio Atlas was borne out in the coloring which it has bestowed upon this matter. We find, as is usual with the labors of gentlemen of that school, that the evidence adduced to support the charge, in extracts from Mr. Van Buren's speeches, was garbled and curtailed, and that had it not been, it would hardly have been worth quoting at all. The following is one of the extracts made by the Atlas:

"One word on the main question before the committee. We had already reached the verge of universal suffrage, there was but one step beyond, and are gentlemen prepared to take that step? We were cheapening this invaluable right. He was disposed to go as far as any man in the extension of rational liberty, but he could not consent to undervalue this precious privilege, so far as to confer it, with an indiscriminate hand, upon every one."

The characteristic fairness and honesty of the Whig editor, will appear, by comparing the above with the *entire* paragraph, from which it is severed, and which, as a *whole*, reads as follows:—

"One word on the main question before the committee. We had already reached the verge of universal suffrage. There was but one step beyond. And are gentlemen prepared to take that step? We were cheapening this invaluable right. He was disposed to go as far as any other man, in the extension of rational liberty; but he could not consent to undervalue this precious privilege, *so far as to confer it, with an indiscriminating hand, upon every one, BLACK or WHITE*, who would be kind enough to accept it."

Previous to the revision of the Constitution of this State, the property qualification of voters was so fixed, as to exclude a numerous body of white male citizens from the exercise of the elective franchise. The disparity of votes at the general elections, during the early history of this State, is striking, when contrasted with the great number of electors who appeared at the polls, at the Gubernatorial contests, subsequent to the revision. There was much difference of opinion in the convention, as to the point to which the right of suffrage should be extended. The Democracy of the State had the preponderance in that body, and the whole question was entirely in their power, whilst the Federal leaders, Van Vechten, Williams, Spencer, Jay, and others, though opposed to every extension of popular right, were compelled to submit to overwhelming majorities, or endeavor to carry by finesse, that which could not be effected openly. At an early stage of the proceeding upon the "elective franchise," the disposition of the majority to extend the right was manifested, though the precise qualifications to be prescribed were the topics of earnest and protracted debate. The Federal leaders above named, secretly hostile to the proposed extension, sought to defeat it by indirection and stratagem, advocating strenuously the right of the NEGROES to be placed upon a footing with white citizens, thus attempted to "cheapen this invaluable right," and render it odious to the people at large. We do not understand Mr. Van Buren to have been opposed to "universal suffrage," further than to deny to the blacks the exercise of a privilege which they were incapable of valuing rightly. Had the step

beyond the "verge of universal suffrage," which he deprecated, been taken, the black population would have held the balance of political power, in the city of New York, and when it is recollected that it is for the aristocracy of the city, that this class of its population black the most boots, and perform other menial services, it will be known in whose favor they would have cast their undivided strength. The objections made and urged by Mr. Van Buren, were sustained by the convention, and the negroes were disqualified from taking a part in our elections, except in the few instances where they possessed a certain amount of property.

Mr. Van Buren voted for the articles prescribing the qualifications of electors, as it passed in committee of the whole, in Convention, and as it finally became a part of the Constitution. By its operation, the number of electors in this State was increased from 93,437, in 1820, to 190,545, in 1824—(the election in 1822 not being a fair criterion, as it was not contested.) In so doing, we apprehend that it may be claimed for him, that he was as much, to say the least, in favor of the "poorer classes"—the point which the Ohio editor questions—as any other member of the convention. It is true that every white male citizen was not made a voter by this article, but all who labored on the highway, or performed military duty, were, and a man must have been very poor indeed, to have been screened from both these exactions. The greatest restriction it contained related to the term of residence—*three years in the State, and one in the town or county*, being required to constitute a legal voter. In 1826, however, these disabilities were reduced and at present all white male citizens of the age of twenty-one years, who have resided one year in the State, and six months in the county, are entitled to vote at our election.

This is the first time we have ever known Mr. Van Buren's friends called upon to defend him against a charge of anti-republicanism, or as being unfavorable to the extension of popular rights to the mass of the people. We are sure nothing will sound more strange to the ears of our readers than the tone of this article. Mr. Van Buren is well known by his republican fellow-citizens, to have advocated and promoted their principles, interests, measures, and men, on all occasions, from his earliest entrance upon the stage of political life to the present moment, and any effort, at home or abroad, to convict him of ever having wavered in, or deviated from, the Democratic faith, will most utterly and signally fail.

ORIGIN OF THE REVOLUTIONARY SPIRIT IN THE UNITED STATES.

The public will perceive from the following article, which we extract from the Columbia Hive, (South Carolina,) that the power which Nullification has wielded to control the destinies of that State, has its root in the aristocratic apportionment of representation, which gives the FEW the sway over the MANY in that quarter.

*From the Columbia (S. C.) Hive.*

As the subject of allegiance continues to be the theme of every orator and dinner speech, we are anxious that our readers should not lose sight of the text, and when considered by minds unclouded by party excitement, must be viewed as furnishing good cause of complaint to those who conscientiously believe that their allegiance is not circumscribed within the limits of a single State; we therefore give the Ordinance of the State Convention on the subject of Allegiance:

ORDINANCE.

"We do further ordain and declare, that the Allegiance of the citizens of this State, while they continue such, is due to the said State: and that obedience only, and not Allegiance, is due by them to any other power, or authority, to whom a control over them has been or may be delegated by the State; and the General Assembly of the said State is hereby empowered, from time to time, when they may deem it proper, to provide for the administration, to the citizens and officers of the State, or such of said officers as they may think fit, of suitable oaths, or affirmations, binding them to the observance of such allegiance; and abjuring all other allegiance; and also to define what shall amount to a violation of their allegiance, and to provide the proper punishment for such violation."

According to the above Ordinance, the Legislature may, by a majority of one vote in each branch, pass an act to compel every citizen to renounce his allegiance to the General Government, which, to all intents and purposes, withdraws the State from the Union.

The result may be that the minority of members voting against the act may represent many thousand more free white inhabitants than the majority who pass the act; and thereby the minority may force the majority out of the Union. This result grows out of the mode of representation, as provided by the constitution of the State. The mode of representation in this State is an outrage upon the principles of Republican Government, and the People professing to be so alive to liberty ought to look to it.

The Low Country of South Carolina is divided into Parishes. The Parishes send SIXTY-THREE members to the Legislature, equal to one member to about every 87 voters, estimating it by the number of votes given at the elections of October, 1830. The balance of the State send one hundred and six members to the Legislature, equal to one member to about 385 voters. It thus appears that 87 Low Country men have as much weight in the Legislature as 385 men of the middle and mountain regions of the State; and therefore a majority of votes in the Legislature may pass a law and those members who vote against the law, may represent many thousand more free white People than those who pass the law.

No wonder that the great weight of the Parish representation went for Nullification. Their notions of legislation have always been on the principle that the minority shall give laws to the majority.

*From the Kentucky Gazette.*

ANNIVERSARY OF THE BATTLE OF THE THAMES.

The celebration of the Anniversary of the important and decisive victory obtained over the British and Indians by the American arms, on the 5th of October, 1813, took place on the 4th inst. (the 5th being Sunday,) at Major Luckett's Tavern, near this place. On the 3d it commenced raining about 2 o'clock, P. M. and continued until near 12 o'clock, on the 4th; notwithstanding which, several hundred gentlemen were in attendance from this, and the adjoining counties. The number was variously estimated from 600 to 1000 persons.

Maj. HARMAN BOWMER, of Woodford, was called to the chair, and JOSEPH LECOMPT Esq. of Henry, Genl. LILLARD of Anderson, A. E. DEPEW, Esq. G. E. RUSSELL, Esq. Capt. E. RICHMOND, and THOMAS J. PEW, were Vice Presidents. The following toasts were then drank amidst heavy discharges of artillery, with a good band of Music.

TOASTS.

The Heroes and Sages of the Revolution—They have bequeathed us an inestimable inheritance, "a free Constitution," which we should support and cherish as a paramount duty.

The Constitution of the U. S. as it is written—It neither contemplates a splendid Government on the one hand, nor the doctrines of Nullification on the other. Its expansion to the one, leads to aristocracy and consolidation;—its contraction to the other, brings disunion and civil war. Its plain and obvious meaning as it was understood and expounded by its framers, affords a sufficient security for our free institutions.

The Memory of General La Fayette—The generous and gallant soldier;—the undeviating friend of liberty, both in the Old and New World.

The Memory of Thomas Jefferson—The "author of the Declaration of Independence"—The law establishing religious freedom, and founder of the University of Virginia.

The Army and Navy—Their country is justly proud of their valor, their skill, and their love of country.

General Andrew Jackson.—The revivor of the principles of Thomas Jefferson, and of the recollections of the Democracy of 1799. His name will go to the future with all that fame can bestow on the most distinguished American.

The Hon. Martin Van Buren, Vice President of the United States—A conspicuous and efficient supporter of the republican party.

Genl. Jackson's Cabinet—Forsythe, Woodbury, Cass, Dicker-son, and Barry.

Wm. T. Barry—Matchless in eloquence, and unrivalled in energy of character. It was to his masterly efforts, more than to any other man, that the Democratic Party in this State, owed the great Victory of 1828.

The Hon. John Bell of Tennessee, Speaker of the House of Representatives—A rising and glowing light in the West. He is fitted by his intellect and his character, for any station. The republican party look to his ascension with pride and confidence.

Our Guest and Fellow Citizen, Col. R. M. JOHNSON—The gallant soldier and PRACTICAL statesman. The Muse of History will pause in doubt what station to assign him, whether with her Heroes or her Philanthropists. His country honors him as a patriot every where, "without fear, and without reproach."

[After the above toast was drank, Col. Johnson made his acknowledgments in a very concise manner;—we shall not pretend to give his precise language, nor indeed the substance of all that fell from him.]

"He said it was more difficult to return thanks to this numerous assemblage in appropriate terms, and to express his gratitude in a manner suitable to his own feelings, than to meet the enemies of his country;—particularly if he was surrounded as at the Battle, (the recollection of which we have assembled to perpetuate,) where he was supported with 1000 mounted men, all hearts of steel, and the "bravest of the brave." In the course of his remarks, he bore honorable testimony to the intrepidity of

the troops under his command, and bestowed disinterested praise on their devotion to the common cause. And it was his highest gratification to see many of those persons present, and to know they were still mingling in the active pursuits of life. Colonel Johnson was thankful that he yet retained his health and faculties unimpaired, and the vigor to enjoy the celebration of the 21st anniversary of the action. At that time, he was 32 years of age, in the morning of life—and expected nothing more than the common plaudit, "well done thou good and faithful servant." He was not "seeking the bubble reputation, at the cannon's mouth." The whole honors of this day, here, and elsewhere, were extra pay and extra gratification for the discharge of a duty common to them all. But he wished it to be understood, that he was unwilling to receive any honors which were not to be equally divided among all the officers and soldiers of the Mounted Regiment. The victory was achieved by their united efforts, and not by his single arm.

He continued to say, that it met with his warm approbation, the disposition to keep out of view angry political discussion. It was magnanimous to discard those feelings occasionally, and to meet with a hearty embrace on common ground, our National Victories—not over our own fellow-citizens, but over foreign and sanguinary enemies. He was not in the habit, at any time, of splitting hairs with his neighbors about isolated questions—but he trusted, he never would falter in this duty if the cardinal principles of the constitution were endangered, either in the liberty of the press, liberty of speech, rights of conscience, rights of person or property—these were the landmarks of the government, and cannot be yielded. But the allusion he would now make, needed no apology; and while rejoicing in the success of our armies, and recurring to our victories, it is a most appropriate time to pause for a moment and take a survey of the man [ANDREW JACKSON,] who fills so vast a space in the public eyes, and whose personal and official character, gives him a sway unequalled in this country, and perhaps in any other. He was visibly marked by the hand of nature for a brilliant career, and qualified by lofty and stern attributes, both moral and intellectual, for the high destiny which he has been summoned to fill in the world.

The support which Colonel Johnson had given to his administration resulted from his convictions of duty—and he had nothing to ask for it. He had never asked for an office in his life, and had refused all that were offered him; and General Jackson had not neglected him in that respect either. I vindicated him in the Halls of Congress in 1819, in a critical moment to him, and when I could not possibly have had the expectation of reward—now, after fifteen years of the severest trial, when I have had opportunities to sift him thoroughly, I find him worthy of his fortune, and my good opinion of him confirmed.

His course in favor of the administration, had been governed by high motives, and he could not be driven from it by the fear of censure. He did not say that he concurred in every particular, word and deed, with the President—the variance, however, was only between friends; but he would only say, that "take him for all in all," we shall never look on his like again.

After some remarks on the war as conducted on the Canada frontier, where there had been much hard fighting, he recurred for a moment to the History of the Revolution, for the purpose of pointing to our youth the great lesson which it conveyed, and to call them to the contemplation of the civil services of Washington, and the lasting importance of his administration to the Union—he then gave the following toast.

The Union of the States—Constructed upon a compromise of the feelings and interests of the different sections of the confederacy. Governed by the same exalted patriotism, it will be best preserved by a sacred regard to the same principle.

The Abolition of Imprisonment for Debt—and the Sunday Mail Reports—An advanced and progressing civilization will legitimate a land to their principles.

Stevenson, Taney and Rives—Their devotion to republicanism has called down on them the persecution of the enemies of liberty—but a grateful country will treasure up their injuries.

Lewis Cass, Secretary of War—His signal services in the army, and his accomplishments as a statesman, entitle him to a high place in our councils.

The Hon. Louis McLane, late Secretary of State—Lofty, upright and incorruptible—he holds fast to his integrity in an age of political prostitution.

The Working Men of the United States—Their aims and objects are all Democratic. They will find friends and allies in the benevolent and educated every where, so long as they contend for independence, equality, education, and no "aristocratical monopolies."

Gold and Silver—A sound and constitutional currency, beyond the control of the Money King. It will not be subject to the "panic speeches," or the "distress memorials."

Gov. Shelby's Staff—Barry, Crittenden, Adair and McDowell. The Battle of the Thames—A victory dear to the pride of

Kentucky—a battle-field enriched with the best blood of her sons in erecting a monument to National valor.

The Memory of Oliver Hazard Perry—Two ships, two brigs one sloop and a schooner, gallantly taken from the haughty Mistress of the Seas, opened the way to the invasion and conquest of Upper Canada.

Generals Harrison, Shelby, Henry, Desha, Allen, King, Callees, Caldwell, Chiles, Trotter, Col. James Johnson, and all the officers and soldiers at the Battle of the Thames.

Dr. Samuel Theobalds—The accomplished gentleman, and distinguished soldier. Judge Advocate to the Mounted Regiment—and the only man who went through, mounted, in the immortal charge of the Forlorn Hope, except Col. Johnson.

Gen. Joseph Duncan, the Governor elect of Illinois—He is himself both a soldier and a statesman, and is worthy of the suffrages of an independent state.

The Hon. H. A. Muhlenburg of Pennsylvania—In theory and practice, one of the best specimens of our Democracy.

Col. Garret Wall—One of the Forlorn Hope in the Mounted Regiment. That is praise enough.

Gen. James M. Duncan, aid-de-camp to Gen. Joseph Desha at the Battle of the Thames.—The patriotic and Democratic representative of Illinois at this celebration.

[When the above toast was drunk, Gen. Duncan, who was present, and who had ridden from Vandalia, Illinois, expressly to be present, returned thanks in the following words:]

Mr. PRESIDENT:—I rise sir, to acknowledge the gratitude I feel for the honor that is done me in the sentiment just expressed, and for the manner of its reception. It is as unexpected as it is undeserved. And while up, permit me to express to you sir, and to this assembly, the high gratification I enjoy at participating in this celebration. Seeing so many of my old friends, and brother officers and soldiers assembled on such an occasion, and for such a purpose, has produced sensations not easily described. After an absence of near twenty years from my native State, I find myself here sir, engaged in celebrating the anniversary of a battle, which gave peace and security to our North Western Frontier. Many are here who shared the dangers and the honors of that day, many have removed to the far West—but more, perhaps, many more, are mingled with the dust. This reflection is melancholy; but, we are taught by such reflections the necessity, the value, and importance of such annual commemorations, as that, in which we, are this day engaged. In times of profound peace, the better feelings of our nature are apt to sink under the supine indulgences of idleness and luxury, and that spirit of devotion which animates our bosoms in times of trial and of danger, becomes merged in the sordid pursuits of wealth—it is here sir, it is at such meetings as this, that the reminiscences of by-gone days are unfolded and exchanged; it is here, that heart meets heart in perfect unison, and the patriot feels himself supported and sustained by the arms of patriots—the vestal flame is preserved, and we go home with renewed confidence in the permanency of our free institutions.

Permit me sir, to offer as a sentiment, proper for this occasion.—"The memory of the officers and soldiers who participated with us in the Battle of the Thames, and who have since become victims of the grave."

Joseph Lecompt—Our late, and TRUE representative.

*Volunteers by the Committee.*

Pope, Moore, Lyon and Hawes—They have stood up for the good cause, with honest independence, in sliding times.

Maj. Wm. Christy, of New Orleans, (one of the aids of Gen. Harrison)—He served his country when it cost something to be patriotic.

The Hon. Felix Grundy—His able defence of the Post Office Department, adds another, to his numerous claims on the public admiration.

The Hon. Wm. T. Barry—Marked for a victim to the malevolence and vengeance of party. He has triumphantly prostrated his assailants, and stands acquitted before his country amidst the echoes of her applause.

John J. Crittenden—One of the most highly gifted sons of Kentucky. His talent is universal. A Hero in the Camp—a Cicerone in the forum.

The Elections in Maine and Vermont—They have gone before the triumphant march of the republican party, as the Heralds of Victory.

F. P. Blair and Amos Kendall—They have only suffered the usual penalty imposed on rare merit—that of being slandered.

The Washington Globe, Richmond Enquirer, Albany Argus, and Aurora—They are "burning and shining lights," to the republican party.

Colonel William Duane—The veteran Patriot. Always at the head of the Democratic Party—persecution has never changed his principles. May he be generously patronised by a grateful people.

The Bank of the United States—A most insidious and dangerous foe to our free institutions, aspiring to grasp the Government, by the corrupting influence of the "money power." If ever we lose our liberties, it will not be by the power of the sword, but by that of a corrupting monied aristocracy in the bosom of our own country.

#### VOLUNTEERS.

By Captain John Fowler.—Van Buren, Johnson, and Barry—a triumvirate of republicans. They have been "weighed in the scales and not found wanting."

By Squire John Parker, (of Fayette,) who entered the Revolutionary army, March '76.—"Our two great National benefactors, JEFFERSON and JACKSON."

By John Peck.—Col. RICHARD M. JOHNSON—Patriot, Soldier, Philanthropist and Statesman—an undeviating republican and supporter of our constitution and entire Union. After the expiration of the term of our illustrious President, Andrew Jackson, may he succeed him, by the united voices of all Republicans.

By Lewis Sanders, jr.—"An uncompromising hostility" to all monopolies.

By Dr. Nutall.—The memory of Capt. Rice, who fought gallantly at the Battle of the Thames.

By Azariah S. Higgins.—Col. R. M. Johnson—Pre-eminent in scars and wounds, received in defence of his country's honor and glory, may he be thought worthy of the highest honor under the constitution.

By John Casey, (an old soldier,)—Col. R. M. Johnson, the Hero of the Thames. Long may he live; and may his last days be the brightest.

By P. T. Johnson.—Col. Johnson—A bright star in the Army—and a practical man in the Halls of Congress. He has driven misery from many a cottage—and caused the sun of ease to shine on the poor soldier of '76.

By William T. McConnell, jr.—The United States—The last Free Government on Earth—May its Basis be as firm as Time. We may live in confidence if the Executive is supported in his determination to destroy the Monster that would enslave us.

By Daniel Vanderslice.—The Memory of Washington—His prowess was first made known in fighting for his sovereign; but when the King oppressed the Colonies, he took up arms AGAINST him, and became the Father of his Country.

By John Applegate.—Col. R. M. Johnson—If talent, honesty, perseverance, and energy are the qualifications of a great man, Colonel Johnson has them in an eminent degree.

By Lewis Calvert.—The Hero of the Thames. A grateful people will not forget him.

By Benj. Luckett.—The surviving Officers and Soldiers of the immortal mounted regiment of Kentucky Volunteers under Col. Johnson. Every man did his duty on the memorable 5th Oct.—their countrymen will not fail to remember them.

By Capt. John Fowler.—JOHNSON and VAN BUREN against the world.

By Thomas J. Pew.—Lafayette Sanders, Esq. of the Senate of Louisiana. Twice defeated as the republican candidate for Congress, by small majorities. Like the "Bruce of Bannockburn," he may yet triumph in the fifth act of the drama.

(A Volunteer.)—Maj. Thomas P. Moore—He dreads the personal threats of his enemies, about as little as he does their destruction.

By A. R. Depew.—The Honorable Thomas H. Benton. His able and successful efforts in procuring a restoration of our gold and silver currency to its ancient and constitutional rights of which it had been long deprived by the influence of the Bank, merit the warmest thanks of the American People.

*From the Mobile Advertiser.*

*To the Publisher of the "National Portrait Gallery."*

Gentlemen—Your Prospectus for the above entitled work has long since been presented to the public, and it is believed a most liberal patronage extended to you. Your agents have obtained subscriptions and money in full for the year, or the first twelve numbers. In this section of the Union, most of your subscribers paid to your agent (or pretended agent) for the twelve numbers on presentation of their first five, and also upon the assurance of your said agent, that the subsequent numbers should be delivered to some person here for distribution as they should be published. This assurance has not been observed or kept by yourselves or agent, while you or your agent have our money, and the booksellers of our city have your "Portrait Gallery" for sale, at the subscription price as far as published.

The publisher at Philadelphia has been informed of this, and yet no remedial hand is interposed for our relief. If a fraud is intended, it is time the public should know it.

A SUBSCRIBER.

*From the Boston Traveller.*

#### CHARLESTOWN NAVY YARD.

The following is part of a letter addressed from this city, to the Charleston Courier, by a gentleman of South Carolina, spending his summer at the north. The views he expresses and the gratification he experienced at his examination of our Navy Yard, are but a confirmation of the opinion of all intelligent visitors. During the warm season, strangers flock to this place of interest in great numbers, and many who have been prejudiced by vile paragraphs in political journals, have been surprised to find, in the Commandant of the station, a high-minded, noble, and gentlemanly officer. They are prepared to see a rude, violent partisan, a pliant sycophant of men superior in power, and with the better evidence of their own observation, they confess with shame, the determined persecution of a gallant and meritorious commander, to accomplish a political end. We believe all reasonable men of every political complexion, who know Commodore Elliott personally, will have the candor to acknowledge that he is not a party man, that he does not allow the opinions of any one of the two or three hundred employed in the yard to be questioned; and that his whole ambition is to perform faithfully the high trust reposed in him, and to subserve the permanent and best interests of his country.

Among the objects in this neighborhood, which are presented for the inspection of the curious stranger, I know of none possessed of higher interest than the Navy Yard. Commodore Elliott, under whose direction its affairs are managed, has the aptitude of conducting the business so as to show the utility of the various branches of work in the happiest manner.

The improvements suggested by him in the economy of the Yard, are numerous and important. Among these, I was particularly struck with the extensive use to which one of our great staples has been applied. In a sail loft attached to the establishment, I saw fifteen or twenty men at work, and all upon cotton canvass. Sails, hammocks, and clothes bags, were made of it; besides which, the use of cotton shirts, and other articles of clothing, were no less widely introduced. Commodore Elliott related a circumstance concerning the superiority of cotton canvass, too remarkable to pass unnoticed. It passed under his own eye. You probably recollect the accounts of the tremendous gales of wind, that occurred in the West Indies, about four years since. It was in one of these, that a government ship was caught at sea. Her foremast was arrayed in cotton canvass, the remaining sails being made of the usual material. The barometer having been consulted, and the blow anticipated, the ship was put under snug sail to receive it. The heavy gust at length came. The Russian canvass yielded to it, and was fairly blown out of the ropes. The cotton resisted, and being chiefly instrumental in "paying the ship off," was probably the means of saving her, and of course the valuable lives on board. This favorable comment on cotton canvass, was rendered more so, by a remark relating to the manufacture of the article without sizing, a circumstance that *nullifies* the chief objection hitherto made against it; namely, its liability to mildew.

So much has been said about the Dry Dock, that I shall not trouble you with reading a new edition of its merits. I cannot forbear remarking, however, that viewing it as a noble piece of masonry, skilful engineering, or its importance to the Navy, it must in either light command the unqualified admiration of every beholder, and like an excavated street in Pompeii or Herculaneum, it will for ages to come, be the faithful commentator on the present period and generation.

The steam engine connected with the Dock, with a power equivalent to ninety horses, is one of very novel construction. The piston, and of course the cylinder, have a motion compounded of the crank and pendulum, arranged in the most ingenious manner. It works with so little noise, that, in the cylinder room, it offered no interruption to the conversation, which was carried on in the common tone. Besides its immediate application to the purposes of the Dock, its machinery is made to extend to the work-shops above it, where it performs the various operations of boring, sawing, turning, &c. Ship blocks that are made here for the use of the Navy, are of several pieces, for that reason are said to be better, and more economical, than those upon the old plan, which admit of no repair. I saw, among other facilities afforded by this engine for lessening labor, a piece of lignum vitae bored six inches through the heart, with an inch auger, in about fifteen seconds.

The weak state of my health, and attention to other correspondents, prevents my going farther into the detail of other interesting subjects. One however must not be omitted, as it will claim from you in common with every other citizen, your decided attention. If I am not mistaken, Commodore Elliott promised, during his recent visit to Charleston, to use his efforts with the General Government, to have it appointed a Naval station. This promise he has redeemed in the most gratifying manner. His influence, and unprejudiced ability, in pointing

out to the proper authorities, the advantages which Charleston may claim above other positions on the coast of the Southern Atlantic States, have proved successful. The appointment has been made, and had the Session of Congress been protracted to a still longer term, one hundred thousand dollars would have been appropriated for the beginning of the work. This sum will, of course, be obtained at the next Session. In pressing this measure upon the notice of the Government, Commodore Elliott generously offered to relinquish his northern engagement, and give his personal attention to the matter for several years. His services were of course accepted.

The high-minded and liberal course which Commodore Elliott has constantly pursued towards southern interest, is above all praise. He has studied how he might usefully employ the productions of the south, in uniting her interest with the north; he has maintained the rights of a neglected city, and obtained for her what has been too long withheld, and moreover, he has procured the means, whereby our mechanics of various occupations, will find profitable and honorable employment. Such acts, in my opinion, indicate the true patriot; and such I believe Commodore Elliott to be."

#### FOREIGN ITEMS.

**FROM MEXICO.**—By the ship Congress, Vera Cruz papers to the 21st September are received. She brings 400,000 dollars. Tranquility in the republic has been restored. The capitulation between Cortoza and Mexia, has been carried into effect. The latter sailed for and arrived at New Orleans. His troops are to be disbanded, and the officers placed on half pay. Business was dull in the interior—it was expected to be better. Quicksilver high in price and scarce. A convoy will be dispatched hereafter every two months, from the capitol to Vera Cruz. The elections are going on—the aristocracy and clergy were quite active. Mr. Lebrisa has been appointed minister of finance.

**VERA CRUZ, Sept. 21.**

The Congress arrived here from New York, on the 27th inst. having on board about thirty Mexican emigrants, belonging to the former aristocratic party. Among them was Count de la Cortina, a conspicuous advocate of the Catholic church. Santa Anna did not object to their return, but assigned them Jalapa, as the place of their residence, until the next legislature shall decide on the repeal of the decree, in virtue of which they were banished.

**FRANCE.**—M. Horace Sebastiani, who was to have gone to Naples to bring the affianced young princess, who was to be married, to the Duke of Orleans, has totally failed in his negotiations, and will therefore remain in Paris.

The French possessions in Africa are annexed commercially to France, and an active trade is, in consequence, carried on with Algiers in grain, &c.

When Don Miguel was at Parma, he alighted at the "Hotel of Shrimps," accompanied by General Lemos, and the ex-archbishop of Lisbon. A young man, Mario Perrari, cried out in the crowd, "What a disgrace to take off the hat to such a monster!" Saying which, he made towards the ex-king, and doubled his fist in his face, at which Don Miguel was much enraged. In passing out of the city, the Don was hissed and bespattered with mud.

Professor Gantu, well known by his History of Coma, is dead;—another political victim—in the dungeons of Austria. Also, another has shared the same fate—Professor Bianchi, rector of the College of Ghisliani of Pavia.

Joseph Bonaparte has made a handsome donation to a person who rendered him essential service at Rochefort, in his flight in 1815.

M. Manteaux Berger, wine merchant at Paris, committed suicide in the cemetery of Pere la Chaise—an excellent locality among those 30,000 tombs, for this foolish act. A wag afterwards picked up, or pretended to have picked up, the cord the man had used to hang himself, and was making money, hand over hand, by exhibiting it along the Boulevards, selling it in small bits to the gaping gulls, who did not perceive that the cord would prove as interminable in length, as their credulity.

Terrible inundations in the last of August, took place in the Simploons, at Padua, and in the south of France, over a space of 1500 square miles, between the Ardeche and Haute Saone. Houses, forges, mills, cattle, &c. have been swept away in great quantities.

Among the horses to run on the Champs de Mars, at Paris, Sept. 8, the cup for the first course of which is 2000 francs, we observe Mulloc, Miss Kelly, Ibis, Taglioni, Miss Tandem, Bedouine, Miss Annette, &c. The purse was won by Ibis.

O'Connell has addressed a long letter to Lord Duncannon, enumerating the grievances of Ireland, and pledging his co-operation with the ministry, to reform the House of Lords, and render the peerage elective.

**The Procuradores (deputies) of the Spanish cortez, have demanded of Queen Christine, a Bill of Rights.**

The high ranks of the clergy possess one-fourth, or fifty millions of dollars of the public property in Spain, while the poor curates, as in England, are left to starve.

**Curious fact respecting the Duke of Orleans, heir to the French Throne.**

The family of the Duke of Orleans (the present King) outlawed by the revolution of '93, lost their civic rights. They did not recover them until 1814, by the forced, but not legal entry of the Bourbons.

The present Duke of Orleans, eldest son of Louis Philippe, was born at Parma or Palermo in 1810, while his father was no longer a Frenchman.

The Civic Code, Articles 9 and 10, says, that every individual born in a foreign country of a French father who has lost his civic rights, is not a Frenchman, "unless by a declaration made before a French authority in the year which succeeds to the age of his majority (21,) he indicates his desire to become a Frenchman." But the Duke of Orleans is 24 years of age and has not made this declaration.—Legally he is not a Frenchman. If his father by his arrival to the throne has become so, the son has not. This question has been agitated at an interesting moment.

The *Charte of 1830* says, that tribunals extraordinary shall never be established. In 1832, after the troubles in June, Louis Philippe declared Paris in a state of siege. He supported himself on the 12th Article of a law of 1793. The Journalist examined this law for a long time forgotten, but never formally abrogated, and discovered in the 23d Article, the expatriation of all the family of the Duke of Orleans. For the law is applicable to the King and his family, as well as the people. It is for this reason, that no princess of Europe, personally endowed as the young Duke is with attractions, has wished to unite herself with a prince whose succession to the throne is rendered doubly uncertain, by the facts above stated.

The New Haven Register gives a facetious account of a Federal meeting held in an obscure town in Connecticut, which consisted of 8000 persons. This large meeting was obtained by adding to the number actually present three cyphers, for three Federal whigs, who were expected, but did not appear. The meeting was organized by appointing a president, three vice presidents, three secretaries, and a boy as audience. The adjournment was unanimous, with the exception of the boy, who was asleep. One of the vice presidents was appointed to awaken him to his danger, and if possible, obtain his "written pledge," after the manner of the New Haven whig inquiring committee. The following is an extract from their proceedings:—

"Whereas, old cider makes the best vinegar, therefore—Resolved, That old Federalists, who acted with the enemy during the late war, and have uniformly opposed Democratic measures, are the only true wigs."—*Post. Post.*

#### REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE

RELATING TO

*The Destruction of the Ursuline Convent, August 11, 1834.*

The Committee appointed at Faneuil Hall, at the meeting on the 12th ult., to investigate the recent outrages in Charlestown, and take measures for bringing the perpetrators to justice, and also to consider the expediency of providing funds to repair the damage done to the Convent, believing that an account of their proceedings and of the results of their inquiries may be acceptable, respectfully

#### REPORT,

That upon the second day succeeding that of their appointment, they entered upon the discharge of their duties, and continued in session every day from 9 A. M. to sunset, with the intermission of Sundays and the usual time for dining, until the 27th ult., when the afternoon sittings were dispensed with.

The most active and vigorous measures within the scope of their authority were adopted to obtain intelligence, and have been persevered in till the present time—sub-committees being frequently despatched to various parts of the city and to the neighboring towns, and messengers constantly employed to obtain the attendance of such persons as were supposed capable of giving useful information.

The number of which the Committee was originally composed, being insufficient for the discharge of its various and ardent duties, and some of the gentlemen appointed having declined the service, the aid of several others was requested, who have been among the most efficient of its members.

The Committee being invested with no power to compel appearance, or take examinations under oath, were careful to notify those who came before them, that their attendance and statements were entirely voluntary; and that no use would be made

of the information they might give, unless it should be thought necessary to summon them as witnesses before a magistrate or judicial tribunal.\*

In this manner more than one hundred and forty persons, and some of them repeatedly, have been examined; and much important information has been procured, which has led to the arrest of several individuals, and constituted important additions to the evidence upon which other arrests have been made, and, it is hoped, will lead to further disclosures. But it is obvious that any statement of the testimony would, at this time, be improper.

The whole number of arrests and commitments made by the efforts of the Charlestown Committee of Magistrates, and of this Committee, is thirteen: of which, eight are upon charges of a capital nature.

It appeared immediately upon commencing the investigation that the destruction of the convent might be attributed primarily to a widely extended popular aversion, founded on the belief, that the establishment was obnoxious to those imputations of cruelty, vice, and corruption, so generally credited of similar establishments in other countries, and was inconsistent with the principles of our national institutions, and in violation of the laws of the Commonwealth.

And which aversion in the minds of many, had been fomented to hatred, by representations injurious to the moral reputation of the members of that community, attributing to them impurity of conduct, and excessive cruelties in their treatment of each other, and of the pupils; and denunciatory of the institution, as hostile, in its character and influences, alike to the laws of God and man, and also by reports, that one of the sisterhood, Mrs. Mary John, formerly Miss Elizabeth Harrison, after having fled from the Convent to escape its persecutions, and then being induced by the influence or threats of Bishop Fenwick to return, had been put to death, or secretly imprisoned, or removed; so that her friends could neither see nor obtain information concerning her. These assertions and reports were not only prevalent in this city and its vicinity, but, the Committee have reason to believe, pervaded many distant parts of the Commonwealth, and have extended into other States; affording a monitory lesson of the extent and excitability of public credulity when in accordance with popular prejudice.

It was doubtless under the influence of these feelings and impressions, that some of the conspirators were led to design the destruction of the Convent, and to avail themselves of the aid of those miscreants, who, actuated by the love of violence, or the hope of plunder, were the foremost in the perpetration of the outrage.

The Committee, therefore, considered it an important part of their duty to make faithful inquiry into the character of the Institution, and into the truth of the assertions and reports of such fatal influence; believing that authentic information upon these subjects was demanded in justice to the sufferers and the public; and might be instrumental in leading to the detection of those who had instigated, or aided in the commission of the crime; and, who, it is feared, are still, in great measure, sheltered by the prevalence of the impressions above referred to.

The Committee are not influenced in communicating the result of this inquiry, by any impression that the truth of the imputations, if established, would have constituted any *justification of the wrong?* being entirely of opinion, that whatever might have been the character of the institution, or the deportment of its members, they could give no sanction to this *high handed violation of the law.* Still less can it be supposed that they have any disposition to aid in the dissemination of the Catholic Faith, being *unanimously* opposed to its characteristic tenets.

But having discovered the existence of the prepossessions so generally prevalent, and perceiving how much they affected the disposition of those called to give testimony, and how often they were referred to as a palliation of the offence, they have felt imperatively bound by a regard for truth, by a just appreciation as they hope of the candor of their fellow citizens, and also by a sense of justice to the injured, to make known the conclusions, to which the evidence before them had irresistibly led. And in doing this, they are careful to make no statements but those of which they consider themselves to have evidence amply sufficient to sustain them, were they in question before a judicial tribunal.

The Institution at Charlestown, was of the Ursuline Order, which was first established in the year 1536, for the purposes of administering relief to the sick and the afflicted, and of superintending the education of female youth; and so exemplary had been the character and deportment of this order of Nuns and so extensively beneficial were their services in the cause of education and Christian charity, that, when other convents were abolished by many Governments in Europe, these alone were not only permitted, but encouraged to remain.

Unlike the other order of Convents, into which the members repaired for the avowed purposes of religious seclusion from the pleasures and duties of the world, and in which corruptions and

abuses might be supposed to exist beyond the reach of human detection, the members of this religious community, by the necessity of their order and by their vows, devote themselves to those services in the cause of humanity, which render them at all times subjects of public observation; and expose their personal deportment, as well as the character of their institution, to the strictest scrutiny.

However just, therefore, might be the popular odium against an institution which secluded its members from the occupations and enjoyments of life, cutting them off from the sympathies of society, and dooming them to an irrevocable concealment, into which the eye of friendship and affection could never penetrate, and where suffering might be without remedy, and crime without punishment, there can be no rational pretence for similar feelings towards an institution, whose members were openly engaged in the most useful and elevated offices of humanity in the presence of the world; who had it in their power to leave the institution at their pleasure, and whose dwelling was filled with those who were not members of their community, and accessible at proper times to the parents and friends of its numerous inmates.

The institution in question was founded in the year 1820, by Doctors Matignon and Cheverus, whose names will be in this community, a sufficient guarantee of its purity and Christian character, with funds, given by a native citizen of Boston. By their invitation, four ladies of the Ursuline Order emigrated to this country in the year 1820, and established themselves first in this city. They afterwards, in the year 1826, removed to Charlestown, and occupied the Farm House at the foot of Mount Benedict until the main building on the summit was finished in the year 1827. In the mean time the reputation of their seminary was widely extended, and the number of pupils from all the New England, and from many of the Southern States, and the British Provinces, rapidly increased, so that in the year 1829, it was found necessary to add two large wings to the building for their accommodation.

The number of Nuns has varied at different times from four to ten, each of whom performed a distinct part in the care of the establishment; or the education of the children. For admission as a member of this community the candidate, after a preliminary period of probation, enters upon a novitiate for two years by taking the white veil, in order to give her ample time, after full experience of the discipline, duties and principles of the Institution, to determine whether they are such as she shall be solicitous to enter upon for life. During this period no restraints by religious vows or otherwise, are imposed to prevent her secession from the establishment, and the Committee have plenary evidence from those who have thus seceded, of their freedom in this respect.

Upon receiving the black veil, the religious vow is taken of devotion to the institution for life; but even then no forcible means could be exercised to detain any one, who might choose to return to the world, and their legal right to do so, is perfectly well understood by every member of that community.

No penances or punishments are ever forcibly enforced or inflicted; they are not only always voluntary, but can never even thus take place, but by permission of the head of the order, which is not granted unless the applicant be in good health.

The Committee do not mean to be understood, as believing, that there may not be a mental subjection, not less effectual upon the individual concerned, that one created by external force; but they consider this a matter of religious faith, resting entirely between themselves and the only Being to whom they are accountable: and one which neither renders them amenable to public law, nor in any degree justly obnoxious to public odium.

Some of those, who after entering upon their novitiate seceded from the Convent, still retain the warmest affection for its members, and bear willing testimony to their unvaried kindness and the purity and excellence of their deportment.

The number of pupils has varied from forty to sixty, during each of the past five years, being for the most part children of those among the most reputable families in the country of various religious denominations, (the number of *Catholics* never exceeding ten at any one time) and wholly unrestrained in their communications with their friends concerning all that transpired in the seminary.

No means were taken to influence or affect their religious opinions, their attendance upon the services in the chapel was voluntary, never exacted. The only religious services, forming a part of the system, were morning and evening prayers, common to all Christians, and discourses by the Bishop, on Sundays, upon the practical truths and religious duties which are peculiar to no sect. Nor can it be ascertained that any pupil placed under their charge for the purposes of education, has been converted from any other to the Catholic faith, or induced to become a member of the community.

Of these facts and of the truly maternal kindness with which

the children were uniformly treated, and of their filial affection to the ladies of the establishment, and of the entire confidence and respect to which they are entitled, the Committee have the fullest assurances both from children and parents. Nor can it be believed that, if undue severity had been exercised upon the pupils, or harshness, or cruelty had been inflicted upon any member of the community; or if any thing inconsistent with purity of deportment had existed, it could have escaped the scrutinizing observation of so many inquisitive and active minds; or could fail to be communicated to their friends; and still less can it be believed, that upon a disclosure of this sort, a father or a mother could be found who would suffer a daughter to remain under their roof.

In pursuing their inquiries into the truth of the injurious representations and reports above referred to, members of the Committee have had an interview with the young lady upon whose authority they were supposed to rest. She entirely disclaimed most of those passing under the sanction of her name, and particularly all affecting the moral purity of the members of the institution, or the ill treatment of the pupils under their care, and confined her accusations to the system of severe penance which she alleges, the nuns and novices were compelled to suffer for the most trivial offences, or for the purposes of religious discipline—to restraints imposed upon those who were members of the community, or subject to its rules—and to cruelties alleged to have been inflicted in the form of penance upon a member of the community in her last illness, by which her life was shortened.

From her statement, therefore, it is evident that there could be, excepting in the subject of the last accusation, no cause of public complaint; inasmuch as the other evils alleged, if existing, were confined to those who were voluntarily members of the institution, affecting neither the property nor the happiness of other individuals, nor tending in any wise to the injury of the public morals, or a violation of law.

It further appears that her means of knowledge were derived from her having become a voluntary inmate of the house, for the purpose of receiving a gratuitous education, and passing a term of probation for six months preparatory to her entering upon her novitiate as a Nun, if he should be considered by the sisterhood as qualified, and continued desirous so to do.

The principal facts stated by her which it is deemed of importance to notice, are, that she was led to depart from the Convent secretly before the expiration of her term of probation by overhearing a conversation between Bishop Fenwick and the Superior, in which it was intimated or threatened that she should be sent into the British Provinces; and that the life of the Nun above mentioned was shortened by the severities and penances imposed upon her during the illness which terminated in her death.

The Superior and Bishop Fenwick, between whom the above conversation is alleged to have been heard, have both denied to the Committee that any such ever took place, and appealed to the fact that, it was well known, not only among the members of the institution, but the pupils generally; that this young woman was not esteemed qualified to become a member of the community, but was to be dismissed at the end of her probation; and of this fact the Committee have the assurance of several of the pupils.

And with regard to the allegation of cruelty towards the deceased Nun, the Committee have not only the contradiction of all the members of the establishment, including two of her sisters by birth, who were with her during her sickness and at the time of her death; but also a written statement from Dr. Thompson, an eminent Physician in Charlestown, who attended her, of the origin, nature and progress of her disease, and of the manner in which she was nursed and treated under his direction; from which it would appear, that the tenderest care and solicitude were uniformly manifested for her comfort, and that all was done to smooth the pillow of sickness and death, which religious duty or sisterly affection could dictate.

And concerning the probation of the young woman above mentioned, and her secret and sudden departure; it is stated by the ladies of the Institution and by others who were at that time in the Convent, that previously to being received on trial, she had made several earnest applications for admission, alleging that she was solicitous to find shelter in their community: that her applications were refused in the apprehension, that she was not a suitable candidate to become a member of it: that then she made similar applications to some of the clergy through whose intervention and after written communication to her father which was never answered, she was finally received, and was immediately placed under a course of instruction in the elementary learning, and in music; that up to the time of her departure, she appeared grateful for the kindness and instruction which she had received, and expressed an earnest desire to be permitted to enter upon her novitiate; but it being judged that she was not qualified to be ad-

mitted into the community as one of its members, it had been resolved to dismiss her at the end of six months; when her unexpected departure relieved them from this painful necessity.

It is also proper to state that many of the representations made by this individual, of the nature of penances and restraints imposed in the Convent are denied by the united testimony of all its present members, and of others who were resident there in their novitiate, or as domestics, during the time when these abuses are alleged to have taken place.

To the reports in relation to the supposed murder or secretion of Miss Garrison, it is only necessary for the Committee to recapitulate the facts already before the public, with the further assurance that the relation has been personally confirmed by her to some of them, who were well acquainted with her before the destruction of the Convent, and have repeatedly seen and conversed with her since.

This female, a native of Philadelphia, entered upon her novitiate in the Institution in the year 1822, and became a member, in full communion, in the year 1824, after knowledge and experience of the principles and rules of it, and of the manners and dispositions of its members. She has one brother and a brother-in-law living in this city, with whom she has constant intercourse and who have been accustomed to visit her at the Convent at pleasure.

She is the teacher of music in the Seminary, and for some time before the 28th day of July, had been engaged in giving fourteen lessons per day, of at least forty-five minutes each, and by the confinement and exertion of these arduous efforts, had impaired her health and was suffering under a nervous excitement or fever, which on that day, increased to delirium; under the influence of which, unconsciously to herself, she left the house and proceeded to that of Mr. Edward Cutler in the immediate neighborhood, whence at her request, she was carried to the residence of Mr. Cotting, in West Cambridge.

On the morning after her departure, her brother, Mr. Thomas Garrison, of this city, went to her and found her, surprised at the step she had taken; at her request he accompanied Bishop Fenwick there in the afternoon, and she gladly returned with him to the Convent; where she was welcomed by her anxious friends, and remained until the night of the outrage, receiving from them every kindness and attention which her situation required.

The story of her flight and of her alleged forcible return, and subsequent death or removal, had, however, obtained such currency and was so generally believed in Charlestown, and the neighboring towns, that the Selectmen of that place considered it their duty to investigate the affair; and upon application to the Superior, a time of their own appointment was fixed by the Board to visit the Convent. Accordingly on the 11th of August, at 3 P. M. they repaired there in a body and were received by Miss Garrison, the Nun who was supposed to be murdered or secreted, and were by her alone, conducted, throughout the establishment, into every room and closet, from the cellar to the cupola, inclusive, and were answered every inquiry which they saw fit to make.

The result of this examination was their entire satisfaction "that every thing was right," and they proceeded from the building to the house of one of their number in the neighborhood, to prepare a certificate to that effect, to be published in the papers of the following day.

The Committee have been unable to find any report in circulation injurious to the reputation of the members of the community, which may not be traced to one of the above sources, or which has any other apparent foundation.

And having thus given to the public an authentic statement of all the facts affecting the character and reputation of the Institution and its members, so far as they have come to their knowledge, and of which they have abundant proof, the Committee have acquitted themselves of this part of their duty, and leave to their fellow citizens the question, whether this institution was in any degree obnoxious to the fatal imputations so generally circulated and believed, or to the public odium so unfortunately prevalent.

For some time previous to the 11th day of August, the excitement of the public mind had become so great in Charlestown, that the destruction of the Convent was the subject of frequent threats and conversation, and on the preceding day inflammatory hand-bills had been posted.

There can be no doubt that a conspiracy had been formed, extending into many of the neighboring towns, but the Committee are of opinion that it embraced very few of respectable character, in society: though some such may perhaps be accounted guilty of an offence, no less heinous morally considered, in having excited the feelings which led to the design, or countenanced and instigated those engaged in its execution. And there is reason to believe that those who had determined on the destruction of the building, were induced to an earlier accomplishment of their purpose than was originally intended, by a publication in the Mercantile Journal, headed "Mysterious," (afterwards copied into other papers) which, it appears was inserted by the news-gather-

er of that journal, without other authority than the idle gossip then prevalent in Charlestown, (the falsehood of which might have been ascertained at any time by a walk of a few minutes from the office to the proper place of inquiry:) and also by knowledge that the Selectmen had made their investigation, and the apprehension that the publication of its result might, by allaying the principal cause of the excitement, prevent its execution.

Soon after sunset several persons were seen at the gate of the avenue leading from the road to the Convent, and on being inquired of concerning the reason of being there, gave evasive and impertinent answers; but there was nothing in their language or numbers which led to the belief that a serious riot was to be apprehended. Immediate information, however, was given of the fact to one or more Selectmen, and assurances were made in reply that no danger could possibly be anticipated.

Soon after 9 o'clock, the rioters began to assemble in considerable numbers, arriving on foot and in wagons from different quarters; and a party of about forty or fifty proceeded to the front of the building, using violent and threatening language; they were addressed by the Lady at the head of the establishment, who desiring to know their wishes, was replied to that they wanted to enter and see the person alleged to be secreted; she answered, that their Selectmen had that day visited the house and could give them satisfactory information, and that any of them calling the next day at a suitable hour, might see for themselves; at the same time remonstrating against such violation of the peace and of the repose of so many children of their most reputable citizens.

Shortly afterwards the same, or another party with increased numbers approached the Convent, using still more threatening and much gross and indecent language; the Lady above referred to, again addressed them in terms of remonstrance and reproach, and desired to know whether none of their Selectmen were present; some of them replied that one was there, mentioning his name; he then came forward and announced his presence, stating that he was there for the purpose of defending her. She inquired whether he had procured the attendance of any others of the Board; and upon being answered in the negative, replied that she would not trust the establishment to his protection, and that if he came there to protect them, he should show it by taking measures to disperse the mob.

It appears from various testimony, that he did attempt to dissuade the rioters from their designs, by assurances that the Selectmen had seen the Nun who was supposed to have been secreted, and that the stories reported concerning her were untrue, but his assertions drew forth only expressions of distrust and insult. The mob continued upon the ground with much noise and tumult and were in that state left by this Magistrate, who returned home and retired to bed.

At about eleven o'clock, a bonfire was kindled on the land of Alvah Kelly, adjoining that of the eastern boundary of the Convent, and distant about two hundred and seventy yards from the building, the fences of which were taken for the purpose; this is believed to have been a concerted signal for the assembling of all concerned in the plot.

The bells were then rung as for an alarm of fire in Charlestown and in this city, and great multitudes arrived from all quarters. Upon this alarm the Magistrate above mentioned arose and proceeded to procure the attendance of others of the Selectmen. In the meantime the Charlestown engines and some from Boston had arrived, one of the latter of which passing those of Charlestown, which had halted opposite the bonfire, immediately proceeded into the avenue leading to the Convent, where her arrival was greeted with a shout from some of the rioters upon the hill and among the shrubbery, many of whom seizing hold of the rope, proceeded with her up the avenue, around the circular walk to the front of the building, when the attack was instantly commenced by the breaking of fences, and the hurling of stones and clubs against the windows and doors. Upon this the engine by the order of its commander, was immediately carried down into the road and stationed opposite the gate, where it remained during the night.<sup>†</sup>

At the time of this attack upon the Convent there were within its walls about sixty female children and ten adults; one of whom was in the last stages of pulmonary consumption, another suffering under convulsion fits, and the unhappy female who had been the immediate cause of the excitement, was by the agitations of the night in raving delirium.

No warning was given of the intended assault, nor could the miscreants, by whom it was made, have known whether their missiles might not kill or wound the helpless inmates of this devoted dwelling. Fortunately for them, cowardice prompted what mercy and manhood denied; after the first attack, the assailants paused awhile from the fear that some secret force was concealed in the Convent or in ambush to surprise them; and in this interval the Governess was enabled to secure the retreat of her little flock and terrified sisters into the garden.—But before this was fully effected, the rioters, finding they had nothing but women

and children to contend against, regained their courage, and ere all the inmates could escape entered the building.

It appears that during these proceedings the Magistrate above referred to, with another of the Selectmen, had arrived and entered the Convent with the rioters, for the purpose, as they state, of assisting its inmates. The mob had now full possession of the house and loud cries were heard for torches or lights; one of the Magistrates in question availed himself of this cry to deter the rioters from firing the building, by stating, that if lights were brought they might be detected.

Three or four torches, which were, or precisely resembled engine torches, were then brought up from the road; and immediately upon their arrival, the rioters proceeded into every room in the building, rifling every drawer, desk, and trunk, which they found, and breaking up and destroying all the furniture and casting much of it from the windows; sacrificing in the brutal fury, costly piano forte and harps, and other valuable instruments; the little treasures of the children, abandoned in their hasty flight; and even the vessels and symbols of Christian worship.

After having thus ransacked every room in the building, they proceeded with great deliberation, about one o'clock, to make preparation for setting fire to it. For this purpose broken furniture, books, curtains, and other combustible materials, were placed in the centre of several of the rooms; and, as if in mockery of God as well as of man, the Bible was cast, with shouts of exultation, upon the pile first kindled; and as upon this were subsequently thrown the vestments used in religious service, and the ornaments of the altar, these shouts and yells were repeated. Nor did they cease until the Cross was wrenched from its place, and cast into the flames, as the final triumph of this fiend like enterprise.

But the work of destruction did not end here.—Soon after the Convent was in flames, the rioters passed to the library, or Bishop's lodge, which stood near, and after throwing the books and pictures from the windows, a prey to those without, fired that also.

Some time afterwards they proceeded to the farm house formerly occupied as the Convent, and first making a similar assault with stones and clubs upon the doors and windows, in order to ascertain whether they had any thing to fear from persons within, the torches were deliberately applied to that building; and unwilling to leave one object connected with the establishment to escape their fury, although the day had broken and three buildings were then in flames or reduced to ashes, the extensive barn, with its contents, was in like manner devoted to destruction. And not content with all this, they burst open the tomb of the establishment, rifled it of the sacred vessels there deposited, wrested the plates from the coffins, and exposed to view the moulder remains of their tenants.

Nor is it the least humiliating feature in this scene of cowardly and audacious violation of all that man ought to hold sacred and dear, that it was perpetrated in the presence of men vested with authority, and of multitudes of our fellow citizens, while not one arm was lifted in the defence of helpless women and children, or in vindication of the violated law of God and man. The spirit of violence, sacrilege, and plunder, reigned triumphant. Crime alone seemed to confer courage; while humanity, manhood and patriotism, quailed, stood irresolute and confounded in its presence.

The Committee are satisfied upon evidence before them, of what it would indeed be injustice to many of their fellow citizens to doubt, that great numbers of those present were indignant spectators of these scenes, and would gladly have aided in the defence of the Convent and arrest of the rioters, had any attempt been made by either of the Magistrates or engineers of the fire department of Charlestown, who were present, or by an engine company, or any person having, or assuming to have, authority to rally them for that purpose; but no voice of authority was heard, and no remonstrance, but that of timidity, in effect giving courage to the assailants.

Nor has any other satisfactory account been suggested why the mob was not arrested in its career, by the great multitudes by which it was surrounded, than the supposition that, from the omission of magisterial interference, doubt and mistrust existed, whether the work was not so sanctioned by popular opinion, or the connivance of those in authority, that resistance would be hopeless.

\* This latter assurance was given to most of the persons who appeared in the committee room; in order to remove the apprehensions entertained by them, or some of them, for their personal safety, if it should become known to the rioters or their friends, that they had given information to the Committee, inculpating persons concerned in the riot.—*Sub-Committee.*

† Most of the members of this Company have been before the Committee, and deny any previous knowledge of a design to destroy the Convent, or any participation in the riot; and it has been stated in the public prints that the examining Magistrates of Charlestown expressed their opinion that the Company stood fully acquitted of all concern in it.